

## SECRETS OF THE

J. W. HAWKINS.

Her War Munitions Were Loaded on Board at 130th Street and East River.

Luis Andole Tells of the Work of Fitting Out the Unlucky Expedition.

The Vessel Went Out to Sea Through Long Island Sound in Broad Daylight.

FASTENING BLAME FOR THE WRECK.

Stormy Meeting of the Junta, at Which It Is Intimated That Some Member Made Money on the Purchase of the Boat.

The Cuban filibustering steamer J. W. Hawkins went to the bottom of the ocean off Barnegat last Monday morning. Twelve hundred rifles, two Hotchkiss guns, 3,000,000 rounds of cartridges, and several hundred pounds of dynamite sank with her. There were on board 150 men of whom ten were drowned.

A portion of the secret history of the fitting out of the ill-fated steamer J. W. Hawkins for a Cuban expedition and a thrilling story of the adventures of those on board before she went to the bottom of the sea off Barnegat last Monday, was told yesterday by Luis Andole, who enlisted in the enterprise and was one of the men rescued.

"I am a Cuban, and am willing at any time to sacrifice myself in the interests of Cuban liberty," said Andole, "but I do not care to needlessly place myself in a position of such danger or witness the hor-



Where the J. W. Hawkins Was Loaded.

She lay off the Marble Pier at One Hundred and Thirtieth street and East River, and the work was mostly done in the day time. The cross in the upper right-hand corner indicates the place where some of the arms and ammunition is said to have been concealed.

"When everything was stowed away Captain Woodrow and Tusley and Mate Sharp, who brought the steamer from Baltimore, left us and Captain Hall started the steamer up stream. We did not go down the river as everybody supposed, but instead we made our way to sea around the upper end of Long Island. About a mile from the pier we stopped, and a boat that put out from shore brought General Garcia and his son on board. The tug followed us to the end of Long Island and then put back down the river.

"After we reached the sea I learned for the first time that we were not going direct to Cuba, but that it was the intention of our captain to proceed to the coast of Florida and at some point there take on board a large number of men and an additional load of war munitions.

"I learned about the same time that it was highly probable we would never reach any port, for Captain Hall called the attention of the others in authority to the fact that the steamer was pitching heavily with her decks barely above water. I heard him say: 'If this ship pitches this voyage out safely I wouldn't sail in her again for \$100,000.'

"The story of the sinking of the steamer has been told truthfully, but many incidents have been suppressed. Nothing has been said about the efforts of the men to stop the leaks by crumpling their clothing into the holes, and of the fidelity of that because as soon as they stopped up one leak a great seam would appear in the wood at another part of the vessel.

"When we took to the boats there was a lively scramble on the part of all hands. I saw men pushed off the rails into the sea by the panic-stricken crowds behind them. I saw others jump overboard and swim for the boats.

INSANE THROUGH FEAR.

"Men became crazed with fear and ran into the hold, from where they were dragged forth and thrown into the lifeboats by cool hands who had been sent after them. One man climbed into the rigging and laughed at those who called to him to come down, until a couple of seamen were sent aloft after him, when he deliberately jumped into the sea. There were instances where men who thought they were to be drowned had been driven insane through fear. Happily his leaders retained cool heads, and the men foundering in the water were rescued.

"I was in Captain Hall's boat that was picked up by the Ellsah O. Crosby. From this boat four men were lost. They fell overboard in trying to scramble on board the schooner. Others fell and were rescued. The four were drowned before our eyes and we could not help them. If we

proves that the eye which is their trademark is not always open.

"On that same night we commenced to load coal and make the alterations necessary to accommodate a large number of men. Carpenters were employed to put in bunks, and they kept at the work night and day until they had finished. There was no secrecy about that, nor about the loading of coal. It was all done in the daytime. It was very easy. Nobody asked us any questions. I would engage to take a dozen such expeditions out of this port without discovery.

"On Saturday night, shortly after 6 o'clock, the arms, ammunition and men were brought up. The Hotchkiss guns and the rifles came on the steam lighters Columbia and Josephine, belonging to the Greenpoint Lighter Company, and the men came on the tug John H. Hudler, which had five lifeboats trailing behind her in which men were also hidden. It was the work of less than an hour to store everything away on board.

"I do not know the names of the firms that supplied us with the war material. I do know that the agents of the Junta had been engaged for several weeks buying small quantities of such goods in different nearby cities, and storing them away in secret places.

had been engaged in a peaceable enterprise I should insist that the men who sent us out in such a bulk be punished for manslaughter, but as it was we took our chances.

"Anyhow, it was for Cuba, and for her all things are right."

ROW AT A JUNTA MEETING.

The Cuban Revolutionary party held a secret meeting at the Astor House yesterday, between midnight and daylight. Minister Tomas Estrada Palma presided, and the secretary of the Junta, General de Quesada and Senor De la Cruz were the secretaries. The purpose of the meeting was to locate the blame for the disaster to the J. W. Hawkins.

Before the full Board of the Junta an attempt was made at presenting a statement of the founding of the Hawkins, which, had it passed, as had been prearranged, would have taken all blame and responsibility for the disaster off the shoulders of the Cuban organization and left it unsettled as to who was responsible.

The friends of General Garcia knew that an attempt was being made to make him shoulder the blame, and they came prepared to meet the Junta's statement. General Garcia declared that he could not agree with the statement of the case as he had heard it. Minister Palma claimed that he had investigated the sinking and

## MILITARIANISM FOR WAR

Going to Tell the State Committee All About the Tioga Chieftain's Tricks.

Denounced Him Steadily for Hours Last Night in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

DON'T CLAIM ANY SUPERIOR VIRTUE.

But When It Comes to Enrolling Tammany Men They Draw the Line—Brooklyn Field Sounds the Tocsin for a Bolt.

John E. Mitchelland's Committee of Five, Six or Seven Hundred held its first meeting last night in the Madison Square Garden concert room, and denounced Platt and Lauterbach steadily for nearly four hours. There was a large attendance of the members of the committee, and the applause, whenever a speaker made a particularly good point against Platt or any of his henchmen, was deafening.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by Edward Mitchell, who stated its object, and called for the selection of officers. Deputy Commissioner of Public Works A. H. Steele nominated Cornelius N. Bliss, whose election was made unanimous. Victor K. McIlhenny and Robert M. Kenyon were elected secretaries. Mr. Bliss was given a cordial welcome as he mounted the platform and made a short speech of thanks.

Paul D. Cravath, of the Committee of Twenty-five, then read the report of that body, which declared that the Republican rolls had been padded by the addition of considerably more than twenty-five thousand names and that the men who had charge of the scheme received aid from Tammany Hall district leaders, who desired to see the men in control of the Republican organization, continued in power. TAMMANYITES ENROLLED.

The report further set forth that there are present on the rolls of eleven Assembly districts the names of 486 men who are members of the Tammany Hall General Committee and 1,500 men who are known to be Democrats and followers of Tammany Hall. The report continued with the following significant statement: "It follows that the organization which resulted from the recent primaries is fraudulent and illegal. Those who are in control of the machinery of the organization cannot consistently support it, nor is there any basis on which they can cooperate with the men who have secured control of the organization by means of fraud which they refuse to undo."

John Schmitz Smith, the constitutional lawyer and "objector" of the County Committee, then read the detailed report made to the committee by the expert who was employed. It covered eleven Assembly districts. This is the report Mr. Smith was directed to read at the last meeting of the County Committee, but was prevented from doing so, and his report was referred to a committee.

Both reports were adopted and referred back to the committee of Twenty-five, with instructions to continue the work of investigation.

Edward Mitchell read what he termed a memorial to be presented to the Republican State Committee. After recapping the history of the causes that led to the present division in the party, he stated that "it has been the result of Mayor Strong's refusal to repudiate the 'non-partisan' platform which he was nominated, Mr. Mitchell went into a long discourse upon the recent enrollment and the primary held in this city, alleging that to have been fraudulent, and further, that the County Committee had refused to protect the primaries until the rolls could be purged."

NO SUPERIOR VIRTUE.

The memorial wound up by saying: "The County Committee may secure the election of genuine delegates to the Republican State and National Conventions men to be held, but it is powerless for all other purposes, as it is devoid of the confidence of the self-respecting voters."

This statement is made by Republicans of experience in the machinery of the party, who are not morbidly sensitive, who made anything in the superior virtue, but who resent an outrage to the whole political body already perpetrated and seemingly to be perpetrated by the present organization. The election of delegates to our State and National conventions under the present enrollment cannot be deemed by the party, in contest at the election district primaries would not be between Republicans of different views, safety of all the Republican vote in many districts could be beaten by a small minority of voters, aided by an overwhelming vote cast by Tammany Democrats with whom the rolls have been loaded."

you recognize the existing organization, you sanction the nullification by a Republican party, aided by Tammany Democrats, of the machinery of the Republican party, and for delegates to future party conventions; and if the Republican party, you can hardly expect the Republican party to register and vote on election day for candidates chosen by such delegates."

In the Republican party, we ask that immediate attention be given to these matters, and that no convention or primary be called or held until these wrongs shall have been redressed."

Mr. Mitchell moved that the memorial be printed and sent to every member of the State and County Committees.

BROOKFIELD'S APPEAL.

Letters were read from Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, Rev. R. Heber Newton, Charles Stewart Smith, Eliza Root and others, all endorsing the movement. Mr. Bliss then read a letter from William Brookfield, written just before he sailed for Europe. Mr. Brookfield made the following strong appeal for another organization:

"I do not see how self-respecting Republicans can abstain from the organization. It exists. I believe the time has come for the great majority of the party who believe in honest government to rise up and assert their rights as citizens. Before such a movement the present organization, which is a disgrace to the party, would be carried down by the weight of the millions of fraud which is about its neck."

Mr. Brookfield's letter and suggestion that there should be a bolt from the regular organization was loudly cheered.

General Wager Swaine followed with a long attack on the tactics of the Platt machine. Among other things he said he had written to Governor Morton named as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, but that he did not want his name presented to the convention with the knowledge that the delegates from his State had been fraudulently selected.

THEIR CRIME A NEW ONE.

Two Young Men Arrested for Being in the Street—Threat to Shoot Them?

Charles Webber, nineteen years old, of No. 15 Second street, and William Anderson, seventeen years old, of No. 104 East Fifth street, were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon on a charge preferred by Policemen Caddell and Walsh, of the Mercer Street Police Station.

The policeman told the Magistrate that they had arrested the prisoners because they had been seen a great deal lately in the streets of the city, and that they suspected that the young men were professional thieves. A technical charge of vagrancy was made.

The prisoners declared that their homes were just outside of the limits of the Fifteenth Precinct, and that consequently they were forced to pass through the precinct at times. They declared that they were doing nothing wrong and that it was an outrage that they had been arrested. Magistrate Deuel told the policeman that the men had a right on the street as long as they did not commit any crime, and discharged them.

Before they could leave court one of the policeman told them that they had been arrested because they had been seen a great deal lately in the streets of the city, and that they suspected that the young men were professional thieves. A technical charge of vagrancy was made.

## HIGH LICENSE HIT HARD.

The Raines Bill Has Not Found Even One Powerful Public Supporter.

A Bill Prepared by the Chamber of Commerce Committee Ready for Presentation.

SOME COMPROMISE BILL MAY PASS.

Influential Men from New York and Other Cities Give Their Views on the Saloon Question Before the Joint Legislative Committee.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The last of the public hearings before the Joint Legislative Committee, which is considering an Excise bill to be passed at this session, was held to-day. It was perhaps the most important hearing that has yet been held, for the reason that there appeared Charles Stewart Smith, John R. Pine, J. Harsen Rhodes and Seth Low, representing the Chamber of Commerce. Many amendments to the Raines bill were suggested.

The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and the Assembly Committee on Excise will probably have a conference early next week. It is likely that an Excise bill of some sort will be reported before the expiration of two weeks. It is safe to say that the license fees exacted in the Raines bill will be materially reduced, and that some provision will be inserted having for its object the protection of residence portions of the city from the establishment of saloons.

In all the hearings that have been held there has not been one citizen champion of the Raines bill as it stands. The representatives of temperance societies who spoke before the committee confined themselves almost entirely to protesting against the Sunday opening bill, and the bill which would give local authority invested with discretionary power, and Samuel Untermyer submitted numerous amendments bearing out his contention that the Raines bill is unconstitutional.

Charles Thoman, on behalf of the brewers, proved by statistics that high license does not reduce the number of saloons. James M. May, counsel for the New York Excise Board, showed the necessity of having some local authority invested with discretionary power, and Samuel Untermyer submitted numerous amendments bearing out his contention that the Raines bill is unconstitutional.

Alderman Fred Mangle, of Buffalo, first appeared and presented the resolutions of the Buffalo Aldermen and Councilmen against the Raines bill and urging its defeat. He favored local option and home rule in excise matters. Home rule had long been fought for by Buffalo.

Frank Illig, formerly Police Commissioner of Buffalo, spoke in opposition to the Raines bill, saying that it is becoming a law of work detriment to Buffalo. The law would be violated, so far as Mr. Illig knew, the law was obeyed now. It certainly was while he was in authority.

Charles Stewart Smith, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said that he sympathized with Mr. Raines or any one who attempted to draft a satisfactory excise bill, a most difficult task. Mr. Smith added: "CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VIEWS. The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce have availed themselves of every possible source of information regarding the practices of European nations, and the various States of our own country, which could afford them light upon the merits of the excise question and the liquor traffic in so far as it relates to the City of New York. They have given prolonged and careful study to these important problems. They have associated with them in this work the Excise Reform Committee of New York, and the various State and National Conventions of the party, and have conferred with them for a number of years past. They have devoted much time and thought to the question before you to-day. They have consulted influential men and organizations in the City of New York who have been and are, directly or indirectly, interested in the manufacture or sale of distilled and fermented liquors."

"We do not assume that we can instruct our friends in the smaller towns of the State as to the proper legislation for their own localities, but we think we may say, without presumption, that our long residence in the City of New York, and our careful study of the subject, warrant us in the hope and belief that our views will receive the consideration to which they are justly entitled, and that our wisdom will prevail with you gentlemen who make the laws, unless they should conflict with those eternal principles of justice and right which should be the foundation of all law."

You will permit me to add that while we are to admit that there are many saloons in the City of New York, which are a nuisance to the community, and which we should like to see removed, we are not prepared to say that the Raines bill is a solution to the problem. We are not prepared to say that the Raines bill is a solution to the problem. We are not prepared to say that the Raines bill is a solution to the problem.

"When we entered upon the work intrusted to us by the Chamber of Commerce, we believed it to be our duty to prepare an Excise bill, and after much deliberation we prepared such a bill with the view of having it introduced in the Legislature, but after Senator Raines' introduction of his bill we felt that it would be more productive of better results, if we should make an effort to have the Raines bill made effective in its relation to New York City."

"We shall, therefore, withhold from the present bill to which we have referred, and shall ask your consideration of amendment to the Raines bill, to which I shall call your attention by reading a brief memorandum. Other members of our committee will submit arguments in favor of the proposed alterations and amendments to which we shall ask your respectful attention."

"Should your committee deem it advisable to examine the bill prepared by our committee by way of suggestion, we will be able within a very few days to furnish you with printed copies of the same. Whether or not it should be thought best to offer the same to the Legislature may then be determined."

SETH LOW ON EXCISE.

Seth Low, also of the Chamber of Commerce, argued that the excise question could be taken from politics, but that the bill did not thus remove the question. The United States tax on liquor was identical at all points, and the revenue was used for general purposes, but under the Raines bill certain localities are taxed more than others. This is unjust. The State has the power to be unjust, but it should not.

Mr. Low said he believed in high license, which did not, as is said, tend to create monopolies. Brewers were able to own and control many saloons because licenses were low. High license kept in the business and brought in men who are independent and able to pay the fee. The Excise officers should be administrative officials only. Mr. Low thought that they were given discretion their rulings could be reviewed by the courts.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce Committee who spoke before the committee were Mr. May, Mr. Undermyer, Mr. Mangle, Mr. Illig, Mr. Smith, Mr. Pine, Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Low. Mr. May, representing the New York Excise Board, was given five minutes in which to speak. He said he believed in the underlying principles of the Raines bill, which it sought to collect the liquor tax by an automatic machinery, like the United States Internal Revenue system. There was no means, however, suggested in the bill which kept saloons in the places where they were not wanted. No automatic machinery could do this.

A delegation of New York Aldermen arrived to-day. It included Aldermen Winthrop, Muhl, Goodman, Ware and Secretary Ten Eyck. None of the gentlemen seemed to know why they had come and all are at the Raines bill to-night asking each other why they did come. Several of the Aldermen have the impression that they came for the purpose of appearing before the Legislative Committee on Ex-

cise, but they did not appear, and they do not seem to know why.

TAMMANY AIDS LEXOW.

The Votes of Senators on a Greater New York Motion Causes Much Speculation.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30.—A peculiar situation developed in the Senate to-day. Senator Lexow precipitated a discussion and a roll call, the result of which has filled the air to-night with rumors of a "Platt Tammany deal" in reference to Greater New York. The trouble arose over Senator Pavy's resolution directing the Clerk of the Senate to furnish that body facts relative to the financial condition of the various municipalities involved in the greater New York scheme and the cost of conducting them.

Senator Pavy moved the adoption of the resolution. Senator Lexow declared that the resolution was introduced to delay the settlement of the Greater New York question and he was amazed that a resolution, obviously in favor of delay, should be favored by Senator Pavy, a member from New York.

Senator Wray, of Kings, who does not favor consolidation, made a pretense of throwing oil on the troubled waters by saying he regarded it merely a question of business judgment as to whether the statistics Senator Pavy sought were needed at this time.

The statistics can be obtained in twenty-four hours," said Senator Pavy. Senator Wray, still obnoxious, suggested that information of this character should be obtained from an authoritative source, and sat down, smiling. Senator Stranahan, chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, in his judgment the committee having the Greater New York matter under consideration was entirely competent to perform its duty.

"I am a member of the special committee considering the Greater New York matter," said Senator Bruce, "and I want to get all the light I can on the subject, and I do not seem unreasonable to assume that the Senate might help us get information."

A long and involved debate ensued. Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader, thought the committee on Greater New York should get its own information. Senator Higgins thought that if a Senator needed information on an important matter the Senate should aid him. Mr. Higgins was of the opinion that if the resolution were referred to Mr. Lexow's committee it would be practically stifled.

To everybody's surprise Senator Grady ranged himself on Lexow's side and resented the insinuation that the reference of the resolution to the committee meant its pigeonholing. Senator Coggeshall, who is outside the Republican machine breast-works, and takes every opportunity to increase any complications that may arise in the Senate, thought that Senator Pavy's resolution was not explicit enough. He believed that it should specifically request the committee to furnish the information.

It is rather unusual for a resolution to be presented in this body which impugns a standing committee," said Senator Coggeshall, "I am of the opinion that this resolution should request that the committee get the information and not demand it. It therefore offers an amendment to the resolution to the effect that the Senate request and not instruct the committee to get the information."

Senator Lexow saw some velocity adrift in Senator Coggeshall's remarks, and in a four-minute speech said the committee was entirely competent to perform its duty, and that if the Senate thought it were not the Senate should get a new committee.

Coggeshall pressed his amendment. Mr. Lexow vehemently objected, but the chair declared the amendment in order and the roll was called. Senator Coggeshall, when his name was reached, said he offered his amendment in entire good faith, and he was much surprised to see a chairman of a committee grow so dignified that he could not endure a request from the Senate.

If Senator Lexow, said Senator Ellsworth, pleading, "will accept my amendment by unanimous consent, all the votes can be withdrawn."

Senator Ellsworth paused and looked fixedly at Senator Lexow, who shook his head negatively. Senator McCarren favored the upholding of a committee decision, but was sure the Senate had a perfect right to make a request of any committee.

The Coggeshall amendment was lost by a vote of 26 to 16, and the resolution was referred to the committee. The Republican Senators, it was estimated, were equally divided, fifteen voting with Senator Coggeshall and against Lexow. The latter's amendment was his point by which he sought to bring about a new committee. Senator Cauter, the Democratic leader, was absent.

FREE

WITH NEXT

## SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Denny Murphy's Daughter Nell

Chas. E. Baer

As Sung By Lottie Gilson

Supplement to THE JOURNAL. Feb. 2, 1896.

THE LATEST, MOST TAKING POPULAR SONG.

FULL MUSIC FOLIO SIZE,

WITH BEAUTIFUL COLORED FRONT PAGE,

Free with every copy of

THE JOURNAL

AT THREE CENTS.

More than

THREEScore THIRTEEN Interesting Features

Will be found in the

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

That go to make up the

GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL.

They will be announced in advance, but do not wait for them, Make Arrangements with Your Newsdealer Now

To save you a copy of the paper with the beautiful music supplement, which alone would cost you fifty cents at any music store.

Remember That Lottie Gilson Sings It, And That

Every Lover of Popular Music Will Want It,

And do not overlook the fact that

IT WILL ONLY BE PUBLISHED ONCE,

In connection with the SUNDAY JOURNAL OF FEBRUARY 2D.

IT COSTS, WITH THE MUSIC SUPPLEMENT, ONLY THREE CENTS.